

The Waynesburg Republican.

WAYNESBURG, PENNA.
Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE
HON. E. W. WILLIAMS,
Of Allegheny County.

ASSISTANT
DR. JOHN STONE,
Of Monongahela Tp.

SHERIFF
JOHN WALTON,
Of Richhill Tp.

TREASURER
RAMUEL HARVEY,
Of Centre Tp.

COMMISSIONER
JOHN LANTA,
Of Gilmore Tp.

JURY COMMISSIONER
JOSEPH MORRIS,
Of Greene Tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR
S. L. LITZ,
Of Dunkard Tp.

power; Mr. Johnson, who once had the effrontery to say, "Whenever you hear a man prating about the Constitution, spot him—he is a traitor," now talks more of it, and does less for it, than any public man in America; Mr. Blair's new friends, the Democrats, throughout the war, gave all their sympathies to the sworn foes of the Constitution. The Republican party not only preserved the sacred instrument, but improved it. Let it never be forgotten that to Republicanism the Constitution owes Article XIII, prohibiting Slavery throughout the United States.

Is the event of the triumph of the manhood suffrage measure in Ohio, some of the Democratic journals of that State threaten to elect, so far as it is in the power of the party to elect, negroes to office. This homophathic threat is put forth to frighten Republicans out of voting affirmatively on the question, but it cannot have much weight. In some Democratic districts the minority might welcome a change in the men who manage to get office, even if blacks should be substituted for whites.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

Report has it that Maximilian's case was disposed of before the court martial in less than an hour. Surratt's trial has been in progress more than forty days and is not yet finished. It is very evident that the philologists who demand the trial before a civil court of this rebel and assassin have but little feeling for the body public. The absurdity of their position is more apparent when we consider that they demand the trial of each and every rebel by civil courts before they can be pronounced traitors. Should this policy be adopted, taking for example Surratt's case, in what condition would it leave the treasury of the country. This thing of burdening the North with treason's load is the policy of Democracy, and ever will be until the people in their wrath declare for and put in practice the far speedier and less onerous policy of Juarez.

The letter from Ex-rebel Commissioner Ould relative to the exchange of prisoners suggests strange surmises, backed as they are, by the assertion that he can prove what he says by Federal officers. The matter will have a thorough investigation and if he can make his word good we trust he will do so. Let the murder of our prisoners be fixed upon the guilty parties.

THE FAUL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Press mentions the fact of the meeting on Thursday, the 18th, of the State Central Committee, in Harrisburg to project the political campaign of this fall, and adds: Reports were received from all parts of the State, and so far the indications are most auspicious. At this early stage we are able to give words of cheer—a fact which should not only encourage but stimulate every one to increased energy and activity. Never before was individual action so needed. Every man in this State must be talked to and reasoned with. In every house and counting room and mill and store must be explained the decision against legal tenders and its connection with the systematic opposition of the Democracy to the Government. Every man must be made to feel that a solemn responsibility is thrown on him in the matter of voting this year. No one must be allowed to escape a vote. No vote must be given as a compliment, or on account of family or business connections. No man must be allowed to think that he can sell his country for such a price. The Democracy, desperate from repeated defeats, and hungry from their fast of years, are straining every nerve. They are canvassing every corner of the State, and bidding in one way and another for every man in it. Their example must be imitated. We must emulate in a good cause the exertion and energy displayed by the leaders of a bad one.

THAT DOCUMENT.

Montgomery Blair is stumping Virginia in behalf of Democracy, and in a late speech accused the Republicans of being the only party that ever existed in this country that did not at heart profess to act in deference to the Constitution. We beg leave to inform Mr. Blair, chimes in the N. Y. Tribune, that the Republican party has done more to preserve the Constitution than all the other parties combined; that had it not been for Republican energy and wisdom he would not now have a Constitution to talk about. Where would the Constitution be if the Democratic party had been intrusted with its care? Probably in some old paper shop. We have noticed that the noise about the violation of the Constitution generally comes from the men who did the most to destroy or the least to preserve it. The Rebels who adjured its authority, and tried to slash it to pieces with the diabolical sword, are now eager to use it as the means of getting into

THE OIL REGION.

The Gold Shaft on Dunkard Creek—Oil Matters in Greene County.

Special Correspondence of Pitts. Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 12, 1867.

With permission I will intrude upon your columns to a small extent, for the purpose of informing the many readers of your valuable paper concerning the doings that are going on in the Dunkard gold and oil regions, in this county. A few days since, whilst here on business, and having a few leisure hours, I concluded, with some others, to spend the day in visiting the gold shaft and oil diggings on Dunkard. We first found the gold shaft some four miles from this point. The work was progressing finely. The shaft is some one hundred and sixty feet in depth. The superintendent, (his name I do not recollect), informed us that they had all the cavings and surplus water removed, and were ready to proceed with the work. They had some twelve hands in their employment, and would push the work forward with due diligence. They design sinking the shaft six hundred feet, if the precious ore is not found in paying quantities at a less depth, but appear sanguine that they will reach a rich vein of the ore at some three hundred feet from the surface. They all appear to understand their business, and feel confident of a successful result.

Having our curiosity satisfied, we left for the oil diggings on the Maple farm, and first visited the old Wiley well, the first well bored on Dunkard. We soon met with the old pioneer Wiley in person. He was re-tubing his well, and would be ready to raise steam in a short time, to commence pumping. He appeared in fine spirits, thinking he would be successful in throwing oil as he had done in days of yore. We concluded he was all right in his anticipations from the number of barrels of oil he had on hand.

We next visited the twin wells, under the superintendency of Major A. Mosier, who informed us he was not running these wells to their full capacity, as the low price of oil would not allow a double force of hands. We did not learn the amount these wells were producing, but we found before leaving that the Major and his hospitable better-half did not fail to show the capacity of their bountiful loader, composed of vases and other eatables, such as wafers, and other delicacies, which they were ready to furnish to all who visited them.

In 1868 the same loyal nation will muster her forces at the ballot-box, to try the issue whether the brave blood shed upon those immortal days has been shed in vain. The gallant "Boys in Blue," who survived the shocks of a hundred battles, will be there to do honor to the memory of their lost comrades, and they will see to it that a true and tried patriot, whose history keeps pace with the history of the past, shall be chosen as Chief Magistrate of the land which they have rescued and made free.

To these "Boys in Blue" we have a word to say. Remember that the election this fall is to the Presidential election what the battle of the 1st Corps, under Reynolds, was to Gettysburg. Your old enemies, the Copperheads, hope by the nomination of a personally popular candidate, and an entire ignoring of their own and his infamous political record, to induce Republicans to hesitate and grow lukewarm, and thus to so closely contest the coming election as to give them the advantage ground in '68. Let the "Boys in Blue" and the "Grand Army of the Republic" be thoroughly organized throughout the State. Now is the time for enrolment in the ranks. Remember that the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is the same judge who attempted to strike a fatal blow at your army and navy, by deciding that the greenbacks which you sent home to your parents and your wives and little ones were not a legal tender.

Remember that he is advertised to the Commonwealth by his friend and co-laborer, Judge Black, as not having "an unsound spot;" and therefore is sound in his belief of the unconstitutionality of the draft ordered to reinforce the reduced ranks of our brave volunteers; sound in his opposition to the law permitting soldiers to vote; sound in his opposition to the abolition of slavery; sound in his dislike for the constitutional amendment protecting the national debt; sound in his belief that the cowards who "skedaddled" to Canada are entitled to vote for him; and sound in his utter detestation and contempt for anything and everything savoring of what, in the day of our trial, we called Loyalty.

Soldiers, remember these things and the dark days of 1864, and organize, selecting for your leaders those who have been bravest in the field and most sagacious in council, and against whom there rests not even the suspicion of desiring to turn your strength to their account. Under men who have no offices to ask, who have no private schemes to further, who have nothing at heart but your good and their country's, you can carry the State and defeat the lukewarm judge whose decision against his country in her hour of need laid many a comrade in his grave, and robbed in black many a Pennsylvania widow and orphan.—*Philadelphia Press.*

John ex-rebel but non-fighting Gen. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, is in Paris, and lives in great style on the Champs Elysees. He carries Andrew Johnson's pardon in his pocket, fully endorses his (A. J.'s) policy, and is as bitter a rebel as ever.

ONE of the richest men in New England Augustus Hemenway, of Boston, whose estate is valued at \$5,000,000. He is confined in an insane asylum.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Letter from the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange.

Special Correspondence of Pitts. Commercial.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—A dreadful riot is reported to have occurred at Rogersville, East Tennessee, on Tuesday. A large crowd had assembled on the public square, near the Court House, to hear Mr. Etheridge, conservative candidate for Governor, speak. Many, both conservatives and radicals, were armed with guns and pistols. After Etheridge had spoken an hour, he was interrupted by Tom King, a leading Radical, who pronounced a statement he made a "d lie." Etheridge retorted bitterly, when some one shot at him. Numerous other shots followed in quick succession. The crowd broke, the Conservatives in one direction and the Radicals in the opposite, shooting at each other. Finally halting, they fired volley after volley at each other for about twenty minutes. A white Conservative and a colored man were killed, seven mortally wounded and about thirty slightly. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remain.

Etheridge was not hurt. He left for Knoxville after quiet had been restored. A negro is reported killed at Knoxville yesterday. He shouted for Brownlow at a conservative meeting, when he was shot. The prompt action of the police prevented a riot.

A Rebel Nomination.

The *Gazette*, a paper published monthly at Ruddell's Mill, Kentucky, by C. C. Rule, flies the Democratic ticket at its mast-head, together with the following—

For President in 1863,
Gen. John C. Breckinridge.
For Vice President,
Hon. L. W. Powell.

The *Rochester Express* says there are several curious circumstances about this nomination. First, ex-Senator Lazarus W. Powell died a few days ago, and is consequently ineligible. Second; if he were living, both he and Breckinridge hail from the same State, and both of them could not be elected at the same time on account of constitutional prohibition. Third, if Breckinridge is not a citizen of Kentucky, he must claim a residence in Canada and the rebel ticket would therefore be: For President, John C. Breckinridge, of Montreal. For Vice President, L. W. Powell, of Kentucky—or of some other place—both outside the jurisdiction of the United States. As the ticket is intended to represent "the lost cause" there is a peculiar and evident propriety in taking a ghost as one of the candidates—especially when the ghost is supposed to have gone to the same place as the dead confederacy.

Foreign.

The latest official accounts from Crete give terrible reports of the cruelties of the Turks. The Cretans having inflicted severe punishment upon one of Omar Pasha's spies, this general retaliates by actually crucifying a Greek priest, in order to satiate his revenge and at the same time to cast odium upon the Christian religion, from which he apostatized that he might become a Turkish general. He next besieged a cavern in which Greek women and children had taken refuge, and by closing the cavern with stones, left them to die from starvation. This renegade is repeating in Crete the scenes of carnage which made him so famous in Kurdistan, Syria, and Montenegro. He boasts that he will exterminate the Cretans. The Turkish Government, staking its faith on the general decline for the present to yield to the remonstrances of foreign powers, it declares, however, that it will consult the Cretans' wishes in the event of the revolution not being quelled prior to July 24. It is stated that the Cretans are more heroic than ever in their resistance, and that there is no probability of the success of Omar Pasha.

Facts about Mr. Greeley's Nomination.

The facts about Mr. Greeley's nomination in the Senate are substantially these: Mr. Sumner reported that the committee had had the nomination under consideration and reported it back favorably. Several Senators called for the vote on it, and the affirmative vote was called, when Mr. Tipton asked the effect of an objection to its immediate consideration. The chair replied that it would postpone it one day, which was equivalent in this case to postponing it until December next. Several Senators appealed to Mr. Tipton to withdraw his objection, as he could effect his object just as well by voting in the negative. He replied that he might do so were he certain that Mr. Greeley would be defeated, but as he had no assurance of that, he must insist on his objection, "for," said he, with increasing earnestness, "never will I consent to conferring such honors on the halsman of Jeff. Davis."

The Armies of the Dead.

Still the mournful muster of our armies of the dead goes on. Another "Roll of Honor" has been issued from the Quartermaster General's office, embracing the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union interred in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Utah Territory, and on the Pacific coast. About eight thousand names are given, and three thousand graves are numbered under that sad heading, "unknown." How many of these nameless heroes went to their graves because of Democratic judicial opinions rendered in the courts of the North to embarrass the nation and strengthen her enemies? How many of these men were killed by reason of Woodward and Sharswood's decisions? There was a time, in the darkest hours of the war, when the court rooms of Philadelphia and Harrisburg were nearly as dangerous as the marshes of the Wilderness.

The Merritt Case.

The evidence in the Surratt trial closed the 26th, the fortieth day of the trial, the defense waiving the right to examine rebutting witnesses relative to character. Arguments on points of law, raised on the evidence, will occupy the attention of the Court for two or three days, after which the regular summing up will take place. The case will reach the jury about a week from to-day.

The Irish-American officers in New York.

The Irish-American officers in New York have passed resolutions expressive of their regard and esteem for the late General Thomas Francis Meagher. CHIEF of Police, Dimon, of Mobile, has ordered the disbandment of all military organization among the colored people of that city.

TESTIMONY.

Dreadful riot at Rogersville. Two Men Killed—A Large Number Wounded.

Special Correspondence of Pitts. Commercial.

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FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Table Rock No Longer in Existence—Its Destruction by Blasting.

Special Correspondence of Pitts. Commercial.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 24, 1867.

The far-famed Table Rock, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, which has excited the admiration of thousands, from all parts of the world, and from which multitudes have gazed on this master-piece of Nature's wonders, is no longer in existence. It was at sometime an extensive platform, jutting far out over the water below the falls. Portions have been falling for nearly fifty years. In 1818, a mass 160 feet long and 40 feet wide, broke off and fell into the flood below; and ten years later, in 1828, three immense masses fell with a crash that sounded out above the eternal roar of the Falls. Again, a fragment fell in 1829, and in 1850 a huge mass two hundred feet in length and one hundred feet in thickness. Other portions fell in 1857 and in 1863. At one time upwards of fifty persons had been standing upon the rock but a few minutes before one of these portions fell. The only loss sustained, however, was an old hack from which the horses had been taken but a few moments before.

Owing to the frequent breaking away of portions of the rock, it has of late been regarded as dangerous, and persons have been warned against going on the rock, or underneath it. Visitors have thus been debarred some of the grandest views to be had of the Horse-shoe Fall. The danger is gone, but with it the view of which Charles Dickens wrote:

"It was not till I came on Table Rock, and looked on the fall of bright green water, that it came upon me in its full weight and majesty. Then Niagara was forever stamped upon my heart, an image of beauty, to remain there, changeless and indelible, until its pulses cease to beat forever."

For two weeks past efforts have been made to disengage what remained of the rock, by blasting with powder. Advantage was taken of a deep chasm formed by the weight of the projection, to sink a hole ten or fifteen feet deep, and then insert in the crevices an immense blast of powder. At 6 p. m., to-day, the match was applied, a dark column of smoke and sand arose, and a terrific crash was heard, and the last of this once magnificent rock, still huge in its proportions, and weighing hundreds of tons, rolled in the seething cauldron below.

Cruelties to Union Prisoners.

The following circular will explain itself:

ROBERTS OF THE CO. (ON THE TARIFF OF) PRISONERS OF WAR AND ESCAPED CRIMINALS. Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

In pursuance of a series of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the committee as directed below, stating:

First. The name, age and post office address of the writer.

Second. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

Third. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places and dates, with names of confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, will please address John P. C. Shanks, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address Wm. A. Pile, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota will address Abner C. Harding, M. C., Monmouth Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address Aaron F. Stevens, M. C., Nashua, New Hampshire.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee will address William Mungen, M. C., Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the several members of the committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thoroughly official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
WILLIAM MUNGEN,
Committee.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 24th inst., says, Dodge's saw mill, at Williamsport, on Friday and Saturday last cut with four gangs of saws 532,524 feet of lumber, 128,000 lath and 9,000 pickets. The *Gazette* says if any mill in the United States will show an equal product from the same amount of gates we will try again, being fully satisfied that Dodge's mill can cut a thousand feet every two minutes for twelve hours. Of this vast amount sawed in the two days, not one hundred feet were spoiled.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THE cholera has made its appearance in Port Gibson, Miss.

An attempt has been made to introduce Coolie labor on some of the Southern plantations, and one or two cargoes have already been landed. There are laws against this traffic, and we look to the Government for their rigid enforcement.

"TREASON," says Pendleton, late candidate for Vice-President, "is the protest of liberty against tyranny." Democratic brains must be added when they fail to hatch out a better excuse for their support of the rebellion than this. That must needs be a good epigram which would balance four years of history.

DESPERATE efforts are being made to get up a gold mining excitement at Scranton, in this State, at Belleville, Richardson county, Ohio, and in Canada. People who are disgusted with petroleum speculations, can add to their stock of experience by taking gold shares.

THE Catholic priest at Northampton, Mass., Rev. Patrick T. Moore, has sent a petition to His Holiness the Pope, asking the privilege to use the Protestant version of the Bible in his church. That priest has certainly afforded the Pope a splendid opportunity to show his good sense.

AMONG the rumors prevalent in Utah is one that Brigham Young has promised to abolish polygamy as soon as the Union is reconstructed. It will be curious if the burial of one of the "twin relics of barbarism" proves the signal for the relinquishment of the other.

THE Xenia *Torchlight* remarks: "It appears to be almost a foregone conclusion that George H. Pendleton is to be the Democratic candidate for next President. George is eloquent, and elegant, and polished, and doesn't smell of any of your 'demition' blood of the unholy war."

THE Uniontown *Standard* gives the following important information for wool growers: "If sheep are kept in the same lot with cows or fat cattle, no dogs will disturb them. As soon as the dogs approach them they run to the cattle, who drive off the dogs. A farmer of thirty years, in Shelby, by adopting this plan, never lost a sheep by dogs, although in the neighborhood the dogs killed sheep to the north and south of him."

ALBERT G. BROWNS, who was once a Senator of the United States from Mississippi, and is now a "proscribed Rebel," addressed a Reconstruction meeting near Jacksonville, Miss., a short time ago, and urged the holding of a Convention and the acceptance of the terms proposed by Congress "without delay or equivocal." This is good advice, and it is advice which we are glad to know that many of the ex-Rebels are giving. They are better friends to their people now than those who would force upon the South the President's obstruction policy.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—If the deliberation of the New York Convention to amend the Constitution is an index to public sentiment on the subject, woman suffrage will not be conceded in the Empire State for some time to come. A vote was taken, after some debate on the subject, and the result was fifty-one against and twenty for it. It was found, after taking the vote, that a quorum of the Convention was not present; but the vote shows how the matter would probably be decided in full meeting.

THE trade of Russian America in 1866 amounted to \$1,500,000 in skins and furs. While Russia possessed the territory whalers were not allowed to land on the coast for business, but this restriction is now removed. As an evidence of the prosperity to result from the acquisition of the territory by the United States, it may be stated that a fur company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to operate in the new territory, has been organized in San Francisco. The charter of this company is said to be in the hands of some of the principal business men of the Pacific slope.

WHEN the Democratic party dominated at the South, free schools were interdicted, and it was a crime punishable at the whipping post for any man or woman to engage in teaching the laboring masses of that section to read whereby they might be able to find and walk in the narrow path which leads to Heaven. The power of the Democratic party is broken in the South, and the first signal act which distinguishes the downfall of modern Democracy, is the establishment of free schools. Education is now made free to all in the South, by the influence of Republican rule. Under Democracy it was a crime for a poor man to have his children taught to read. What better illustration of the corruption of Democracy could the people find to control them in their opposition to that monstrous doctrine?

SENATOR Wilson, in a speech at Saratoga last week, said: "Let me tell you that Grant is for negro suffrage, not only in the South, but in the North. So is Thomas—that great General whom the soldiers nicknamed 'Old Reliable'—so is Phil Sheridan, and nearly every General of the country who has made a page of the history of this war. The men who emancipated four millions of slaves and have established liberty and justice in the land are to have the country next year. Whether Grant will be the candidate of those men or not, and I think he is very likely to be, that candidate will oppose negro suffrage, will ever be President of these United States again."